ALBERTA IN A NEW CANADA: VISIONS OF UNITY

REPORT OF THE ALBERTA SELECT SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

The Alberta Select Special Committee on Constitutional Reform welcomes your views on this report. Please call our toll-free number 1-800-661-3741.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
ALBERTA

SELECT SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

March 1992

The Honourable Dr. David J. Carter
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

Your Select Special Committee On Constitutional Reform has the honour to present its report for the consideration of the Fourth Session of the Twenty-second Legislature of Alberta.

James D. Horsman

Hon. James D. Horsman, M.L.A.
Medicine Hat
Chairman

The Committee wishes to acknowledge the contributions of our friend and colleague, Sheldon Chumir. We are all saddened by the passing of Sheldon, who died January 26, 1992. Sheldon strongly believed in a united Canada: in a country that is marked by tolerance, compassion and freedom. We hope that Sheldon's passionate love for his country and for the people of this land has been reflected in this report.

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"With all my heart I beg my leaders to leave no stone unturned, no point undiscussed, no decent idea ... unconsidered on the path to unity for this country. This is the most unique and beautiful country on the face of the earth."

These powerful words were expressed to the Committee by Buck Kallen from Wainwright, Alberta. His words echo the sentiments of many who appeared before us and who submitted briefs and letters and made telephone calls.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Select Special Committee on Constitutional Reform was established in March 1991 to consult with Albertans to seek their views and advice on constitutional change.

For the past year, the Select Special Committee has provided a forum for all Albertans to express their opinions. The Committee toured the province, holding hearings in fourteen centres from Medicine Hat to Fort McMurray. The Committee heard from individual Albertans and it heard from groups and associations. While many Albertans took the time to appear in person before the Committee, even more wrote the Committee or telephoned a toll-free number to make sure their views were heard. In all, nearly 1,800 Albertans told the Select Committee what they thought and how they felt.

Albertans care deeply about Canada and want to be directly involved in decisions about its future. Like other Canadians, Albertans see the Constitution as an important symbol and instrument of national integration. They want the Constitution to give expression to our sense of nationhood, to our shared values and beliefs, and to our common aspirations.

Albertans also recognize that the Constitution must reflect Canada's diversity and accommodate the uniqueness of our regions and peoples in a spirit of fairness and equity.

It is a delicate balance.

This report is designed to reflect back to Albertans what they have been saying to the Committee over the past year. It attempts to set out the shared beliefs and values that Albertans want preserved, protected and reflected in any new constitutional arrangement. It also summarizes the wide range of opinion and makes recommendations about on how these widely-held beliefs and values could be given practical expression in the Constitution of a renewed and revitalized Canada.

This report will be submitted to the Legislative Assembly for debate and approval. In view of the importance of this issue, the committee recommends that a vote on the report not be subject to party discipline, in the hope that an open, non-partisan approach will be followed.

II. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

Albertans presented the Select Special Committee with a wide diversity of views on a great number of subjects. The suggestions for reform have ranged from submissions to increase spending to suggestions to lower spending; from calls for the preservation of our traditional parliamentary process to demands for more direct democracy. Some people presented novel ideas aimed at increasing the effectiveness of executive federalism while others argued for its abolition. We heard representations about Quebec as a distinct society, bilingualism, multiculturalism, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and many other subjects.

In looking at the many issues raised by Albertans it became clear that if governments were to attempt to act on all of the suggestions for reform that have been advanced, the constitutional agenda would expand to the point that it would become unmanageable. The Committee is concerned that a failure to achieve agreement on an overextended constitutional agenda would be divisive and only place further strains on the national fabric.

The Committee is of the view that many of the issues that were raised by Albertans are matters that may be best addressed outside of the Constitution. We are convinced that if Canada is to achieve a resolution to the current challenges confronting the nation we must be realistic about our capacity to achieve constitutional change. **Albertans believe that the complex constitutional and political issues before us cannot be solved all at once. The national constitutional agenda must be limited to manageable proportions.**

In recognition of this, the Committee has attempted to categorize the many reform proposals that were advanced by Albertans as follows:

I. Constitutional issues which require immediate resolution;

II. Constitutional issues that should be addressed in the next round of constitutional negotiations;

III. Matters which are best addressed outside the Constitution; and

IV. The Constitutional Amendment process.

We wish to emphasize that the categorization does not reflect on the importance of any issue raised before the Committee, whether constitutional or non-constitutional. For example, common or Canada-wide standards for health care, education and social service programs are very important for Albertans. Procedures for setting those standards should be carried out by a cooperative process of intergovernmental relations. It is also clear that the issues dealing with Quebec, Aboriginal people and the Senate have remained unresolved for some time. They are on the national agenda and they are clearly on the mind of the Alberta public. These concerns must be resolved during the current process.

Other issues, although less pressing, are no less important.

The Canadian Constitution has proven to be a flexible instrument capable of responding to the evolving circumstances of Canadian society. If we proceed with care the Constitution should serve us well for years to come.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

I. PRIORITY CONSTITUTIONAL ITEMS

National Identity Clause

-1-

The preamble to the Constitution of Canada should contain a brief and inspirational national identity clause which reflects the basic beliefs and values of Canadian society. The clause must express, among other matters, our national commitment to a strong, united Canada, the equality of the people and provinces of Canada, our commitment to the social and economic well-being of all Canadians, and our respect for the diverse characteristics of Canadian society.

Constitutional Equality

-2-

The Constitution must reflect and embody the equality of the people of Canada, and the existence of equal provinces. The concept of equality must take into account historical, cultural and economic realities; the concept of equality is sometimes better served through different, rather than uniform, treatment.

Senate Reform

-3-

It is essential that national decision-making reflect both the democratic principle of representation by population, as represented in the House of Commons, and the fundamental federal principle of the equality of provinces, which is to be represented in a reformed Senate which is elected, has effective powers and equal provincial representation.

-4-

A reformed Senate capable of acting as a provincially sensitive counterbalance to the electoral weight of Central Canada is a necessary component of any comprehensive package of constitutional reforms.

-5-

The Committee affirms its support for the general principles contained in the March 1985 report of the Alberta Select Special Committee on Upper House Reform.

-6-

The Senate must be elected. The provinces should be allowed to determine the electoral rules within each province, including:

- whether there should be a number of constituencies within a province or whether a province should be a single constituency; and
- whether the method of election should be the same as the current practice of election to the House of Commons and provincial legislatures, or whether some form of proportional representation should be used.

-7-

Senate elections should be held in conjunction with provincial elections.

-8-

The Senate must consist of an equal number of Senators from every province.

-9-

The territories should have lesser but significant representation in the Senate,

and upon attaining provincehood must be granted equal representation.

-10-

The Senate should have the power to initiate any legislation except money or taxation bills.

-11-

Senators should not be eligible for appointments to the Cabinet.

-12-

The Senate should not be a confidence chamber; a rejection of legislation by the Senate should not require the resignation of the government.

-13-

The Senate should have:

- an absolute veto over legislation in matters directly affecting exclusive provincial jurisdiction, such as the use of the federal spending, taxation and declaratory powers and other matters such as natural resource development;

- a special veto over matters within concurrent jurisdiction, whereby an amendment (or veto) to legislation by a majority in the Senate may be overridden by the House of Commons by a vote that is greater in percentage terms than the Senate vote to amend;

- a suspensive veto over matters within exclusive federal jurisdiction. The House of Commons may, by a simple majority, reintroduce and approve legislation amended or rejected by the Senate.

-14-

All changes affecting the French and English languages in Canada should be subject to a double majority veto, requiring a majority of all Senators together with a majority of French-speaking Senators or English-speaking Senators, depending on the issue.

-15-

The Senate should be given the responsibility of reviewing all appointments to the Supreme Court of Canada and national boards and agencies.

Recognition of Quebec's Distinct Society

-16-

Any constitutional recognition of Quebec's distinct society must not confer additional rights, legislative powers or special privileges on the province or people of Quebec which are not available to other Canadians and their governments.

-17-

A reference to Quebec's distinctiveness should be included in the preamble to the Constitution.

-18-

The recognition should be placed within the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and limited to matters of language, culture and civil law.

Aboriginal Peoples

-19-

A reference to the Aboriginal people as the original inhabitants of this land must be included in the proposed national identity clause.

-20-

Representatives of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada must be full participants in any process leading to constitutional amendments that directly affect them.

-21-

The Committee affirms its support for the Alberta Metis Settlement Accord and the Alberta/Metis Nation of Alberta Associa-

tion Framework Agreement as positive models of Aboriginal self-government.

-22-

The land transfers from the province of Alberta to the Metis people provided under the 1990 Letters Patent and Metis Settlements Land Protection Act should be entrenched in the Constitution.

-23-

The Province of Alberta and the Government of Canada should cooperate to initiate a constitutional resolution to achieve the entrenchment of these land transfers in the Constitution of Canada.

-24-

The Constitution should recognize the inherent right of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada to self-government. This recognition should be defined in the Constitution within the framework of Canadian federalism.

The Aboriginal people should define self-government. Where Aboriginal self-government impacts upon areas of federal and provincial constitutional responsibilities, representatives of the Aboriginal peoples, and the federal and provincial governments, should work together to define, by agreement, the implementation of Aboriginal self-government. Aboriginal self-government should not be justiciable in the courts until it is defined by agreement.

Distribution of Responsibilities

-25-

Any redistribution of federal and provincial responsibilities under the Constitution must respect the fundamental equality of the provinces, and allow all provinces the same opportunity to exercise any new areas of jurisdiction.

-26-

The ability of the federal government to spend in areas of exclusive provincial jurisdiction should be limited in order to prevent the distortion of the division of responsibilities as entrenched in the Constitution:

- If a province chooses not to participate in a proposed Canada-wide shared-cost program, but establishes a similar program of its own which is compatible with the objectives of the national program, that province should receive reasonable financial compensation from the federal government.

-27-

As mechanisms to foster greater intergovernmental cooperation in the management of the economy, the Committee supports:

- The constitutional entrenchment of annual First Ministers' Conferences on the Economy. The Conferences should take place in the pre-budget phase of the planning cycle.

- The constitutional confirmation of the legitimate provincial role in international trade negotiations in areas which directly affect matters of exclusive provincial jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court

-28-

The provinces should have a formal role in the selection of Supreme Court justices. The Committee recommends that where a vacancy occurs in the Supreme Court of Canada, the government of each province and territory may, in relation to that vacancy, submit to the federal government the names of qualified persons from that province or territory for appointment to the Court. The federal government should appoint justices from the lists of

persons nominated by the provinces and territories.

-29-

Because of the two distinct legal systems in Canada, the common law and the civil code, the Constitution should be amended to entrench the current requirement contained in the Supreme Court Act that three civil law justices from the Province of Quebec sit on the Supreme Court.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES THAT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IN THE NEXT ROUND OF CONSTITUTIONAL DISCUSSIONS

Distribution of Responsibilities

-30-

The Committee supports a cooperative review of the division of constitutional responsibilities by both orders of government with the object of increasing the efficiency of government. The review should study the use of legislative interdelegation, concurrent jurisdiction in areas such as the environment, communications and regional development, with either provincial or federal paramountcy, and the constitutional protection of administrative arrangements between governments.

Charter of Rights and Freedoms

-31-

Given the importance of judicial interpretation to the application of the fundamental human rights guaranteed in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Committee recommends that the First Ministers' Conference, which is constitutionally required to review the amending formula no later than 1997, in conjunction with a public consultation process involving the federal, provincial and territorial governments, also review the operation of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

III. MATTERS WHICH ARE BEST ADDRESSED OUTSIDE THE CONSTITUTION

National Standards

-32-

Canada's network of social security and social service programs are an integral component of the Canadian identity, and maintenance of these programs is essential to the well-being of Canadians. The majority of the Committee believe that these programs are best accomplished by flexible legislative and other arrangements, rather than by constitutional entrenchment.

-33-

Common, nation-wide standards should be established for the delivery of education, health care, and social services through intergovernmental cooperation and consultation. In areas of exclusive provincial jurisdiction, standards should be formally established through interprovincial agreements.

-34-

Provinces presently lack an adequate share of financial resources to carry out their constitutional responsibilities in regard to social programs. Adequate and stable federal-provincial funding mechanisms for these programs must be established.

Bilingualism

-35-

Many Albertans objected to the manner in which federal official bilingualism policies are applied. The Committee recom-

mends that the federal government review the application of federal language legislation and policy in Canada.

Multiculturalism and Immigration

-36-

Albertans value the cultural and ethnic diversity in Canada. Multiculturalism policies should support the contributions of the various peoples to Canada, and should be designed to eliminate racial and cultural discrimination. Immigration policies should focus on assisting individuals to overcome barriers to achieve full participation in all aspects of Canadian society.

A More Responsive Parliamentary System of Government

-37-

Some Albertans see direct democracy measures as a possible means of enhancing the opportunities for individual Albertans to participate directly in decisions made by government, thus helping to democratize our system of government. The Committee notes, however, the potential for these measures to significantly affect the operation of our political system and parliamentary institutions of government. We recommend that a Committee of the Legislative Assembly be established to review how these measures could be appropriately applied within the context of our parliamentary system of government.

National Boards and Tribunals

-38-

Parliament should make provision for provincial and territorial representation on national boards and tribunals, and reflect gender balance.

Fair Treatment for Aboriginal People

-39-

The economic and social disparities between non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal Canadians should be addressed as a national priority. As part of this process, Canadian governments and the Aboriginal communities should commit themselves to the prompt resolution of all outstanding land claims.

Elimination of Barriers to Trade

-40-

As part of Canada's efforts to become globally competitive, all governments must cooperate to eliminate trade barriers within the country. The Committee supports the further development of interprovincial and federal-provincial mechanisms to eliminate trade barriers.

Strengthening National Identity

-41-

Canadian school curricula should be reviewed to assess areas for improvement with respect to the teaching of Canadian history, literature, geography, economy, civics and science to embrace a more thorough understanding of Canada.

-42-

Exchange programs and travel incentives within Canada should be promoted.

IV. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCESS

Referenda/Plebiscites

-43-

In recognition of the special role of the Constitution as Canada's fundamental law,

Albertans should be given the opportunity to fully participate in the process of constitutional change. The Committee recommends providing Albertans with the opportunity to express their views on any proposed constitutional amendment through the use of referenda or plebiscites prior to the legislative ratification of any such amendment as required under the Constitution of Canada.

Constitutional Amending Formula

-44-

The Committee affirms its support for the existing amending formula as contained in Part V of the Constitution Act, 1982.

-45-

The Committee recommends that Alberta should reject any proposed change to the amending formula which does not respect the principle of provincial equality, or would not maintain the constitutional right of a province to opt out from constitutional amendments which derogate from the legislative powers, the proprietary rights or any other rights or privileges of the legislature or government of that province.

III. SHARED BELIEFS AND VALUES

As the Committee travelled across this province, Albertans expressed — often with passion — their thoughts, feelings and hopes for the future. An encouraging and inspiring aspect of both the oral and written submissions was the devotion to Canada conveyed by Albertans.

Time after time, presenters prefaced their remarks with brief statements about a personal sense of citizenship and their attachment to the country: where they were born, where they went to school, where they have lived, where their families live. Through their presentations, their letters, and their telephone calls, Albertans declared both their pride in their country and their dedication to its preservation.

The Committee recognized a number of common threads running through the submissions and presentations. These common threads, or shared beliefs and values, included:

- a dedication to a united Canada;
- a belief in equality;
- the recognition and protection of fundamental human rights;
- the desire for a strong federal government and strong and equal provinces;
- responsive and representative governments;
- cooperative intergovernmental relations;
- support for the fair treatment of Aboriginal peoples;
- pride in Canada's social programs and a commitment to a compassionate and caring society; and
- a feeling that our national identity must be strengthened if Canada is to prosper.

We believe that these values and beliefs form the blueprint for a united future.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES:

➢ **The preamble to the Constitution of Canada should contain a national identity clause which reflects the basic beliefs and values of Canadian society. The clause must express, among other matters, our national commitment to a strong, united Canada, and the equality of the people and provinces of Canada, our commitment to the social and economic well-being of all Canadians, and our respect for the diverse characteristics of Canadian society.**

IV. EQUALITY

When Albertans talked about the values that Canadians share the one they mentioned most often was equality. Albertans want our political institutions to reflect and embody the fundamental equality of all Canadians.

While Albertans were in agreement on the importance of equality, they differed on how it should be applied. For some, equality meant that individuals, groups, and provinces should be treated in the same manner, without exception.

More often though, Albertans recognized that the concept of equality must take into account historical, cultural or economic realities; that the concept of equality is sometimes better served through different, rather than uniform treatment. It is a recognition that diversity is sometimes necessary to help individuals, communities or provinces address specific needs or overcome barriers which, if not otherwise accommodated, would result in an inequitable distribution of the benefits of Confederation.

The concept of equality underlies Albertans' attitudes toward a wide variety of constitutional issues from Senate reform to the division of responsibilities. Albertans firmly believe that any future constitutional amendment must respect the fundamental principle of equality.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES :

- **The Constitution must reflect and embody the equality of the people of Canada and existence of equal provinces. The concept of equality must take into account historical, cultural and economic realities; the concept of equality is sometimes better served through different, rather than uniform, treatment.**

SENATE REFORM

Throughout the Committee process, Albertans indicated that they were concerned about the way our national institutions operate. They were particularly concerned that the national decision-making process often results in policies that are favourably biased towards Central Canada. Albertans repeatedly cited national policies such as the National Energy Program or procurement practices, such as the CF-18 decision, as reflective of preferential treatment for Ontario and Quebec.

Albertans want a better balance. They felt strongly that our national institutions must be reformed if they are to be more effective in accommodating provincial interests in the formation of national policy. They stressed that our national institutions need to achieve a better balance between the needs and interests of the two most populous provinces and those of the smaller provinces. Albertans clearly told this Committee that the absence of an effective mechanism for the expression and accommodation of provincial interests at the national level is a critical deficiency in the Canadian system of government.

Albertans did not feel that the present Senate plays a useful role in our Parliamentary system of government. Because of its method of appointment, the current Senate was seen as an undemocratic institution. Since the Senate does not play an effective role within the legislative process, it was viewed as an inadequate representative of provincial interests within the national decision-making process.

The preferred solution to this problem, Albertans told the Committee, was a reformed Senate based on the Triple E model where the Senate is Elected, has sufficient powers to be an Effective representative of provincial interests, and, most critically, has Equal provincial representation so that it functions as a counterweight to a House of Commons dominated by Central Canada.

In supporting the Triple E concept, a number of Albertans recognized and supported the Alberta Legislative Assembly's long-standing position. Triple E Senate reform was recommended by the 1985 report of the Select Special Committee on Upper House Reform and has twice been unanimously endorsed in principle by resolution of the Legislature.

The Committee was repeatedly told that Senate reform should remain the constitutional priority for the province of Alberta. Any new constitutional agreement should include provisions to reform the Senate based on the Triple E model.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES

- **It is essential that national decision-making reflect both the democratic principle of representation by population, as represented in the House of Commons, and the fundamental federal principle of the equality of provinces, which is to be represented in a reformed Senate which is elected, has effective powers, and equal provincial representation.**
- **A reformed Senate capable of acting as a provincially sensitive counterbalance to the electoral weight of Central Canada is a necessary component of any comprehensive package of constitutional reforms.**
- **The Committee affirms its support for the general principles contained in the March 1985 report of the Alberta Select Special Committee on Upper House Reform.**
- **The Senate must be elected. The provinces should be allowed to determine the electoral rules within each province, including:**
  - **whether there should be a number of constituencies within a province or whether a province should be a single constituency; and**
  - **whether the method of election should be the same as the current practice of election to the House of Commons and provincial legislatures, or whether some form of proportional representation should be used.**
- **Senate elections should be held in conjunction with provincial elections.**
- **The Senate must consist of an equal number of Senators from every province.**
- **The territories must have lesser but significant representation in the Senate, and upon attaining provincehood should be granted equal representation.**
- **The Senate should have the power to initiate any legislation except money or taxation bills.**
- **Senators should not be eligible for appointments to the Cabinet.**
- **The Senate should not be a confidence chamber; a rejection of legislation by the Senate should**

not require the resignation of the government.

- **The Senate should have:**
  - **an absolute veto over legislation in matters directly affecting exclusive provincial jurisdiction, such as the use of the federal spending, taxation and declaratory powers and other matters such as natural resource development;**
  - **a special veto over matters within concurrent jurisdiction, whereby an amendment (or veto) to legislation by a majority in the Senate may be overridden by the House of Commons by a vote that is greater in percentage terms than the Senate vote to amend;**
  - **a suspensive veto over matters within exclusive federal jurisdiction. The House of Commons may, by a simple majority, reintroduce and approve legislation amended or rejected by the Senate.**
- **All changes affecting the French and English languages in Canada should be subject to a double majority veto, requiring a majority of all Senators together with a majority of French-speaking Senators or English-speaking Senators, depending on the issue.**
- **The Senate should be given the responsibility of reviewing all appointments to the Supreme Court of Canada and national boards and agencies.**

RECOGNITION OF QUEBEC AS A DISTINCT SOCIETY

Perhaps more than any other single issue addressed during the Committee's consultations, discussion of Quebec's role in Confederation provoked impassioned debate among Albertans. The vast majority of Albertans appearing before the Committee stressed that Quebec is an integral part of Canada and expressed a strong desire for Quebec to remain within a united Canada.

Albertans said they wanted a constitutional reconciliation with Quebec. At the same time a great number of Albertans commented on Quebec's constitutional demands, with particular attention to how the constitutional recognition of Quebec as a "distinct society" could affect our sense of national identity.

A number of Albertans said that they wanted to recognize Quebec as a distinct society. This was particularly true of Albertans who thought that the rejection of such recognition could result in Quebec's separation from Canada. They viewed the recognition of Quebec as a distinct society as another example of the accommodation of provincial diversity which characterizes this country. They pointed out that the Constitution has always recognized the need to treat provinces differently where circumstances warranted. They noted, for example, that there are a variety of provisions in the Constitution dealing with language, the courts and denominational schools which reflect and accommodate the differences among the provinces.

Others felt that the constitutional recognition of Quebec's distinctiveness carried with it the suggestion that Quebec was being granted special status within Canada. Such recognition was felt to be in

conflict with Albertans' belief in the concept of the equality of the individual and the equality of provinces.

Many Albertans suggested that the rest of Canada should recognize Quebec as a distinct society in a gesture of openness, but that such recognition should not grant the province and people of Quebec any special rights, legislative powers or privileges not available to other Canadians and their governments.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES:

- **Any constitutional recognition of Quebec's distinct society must not confer additional rights, legislative powers or special privileges on the province or people of Quebec which are not available to other Canadians and their governments.**
- **A reference to Quebec's distinctness should be included in the proposed national identity clause.**
- **The recognition should be placed within the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and limited to matters of language, culture and civil law.**

DISTRIBUTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

It was clear from their remarks that Albertans support the basic framework of Confederation: our federal system and our parliamentary institutions. They did not ask for a fundamental redistribution of federal and provincial responsibilities under the Constitution. They did say, however, that the current system needs to be improved. There needs to be a reassessment on clarification of the roles and responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments because many matters which are essential to Canadians today, such as the environment, regional development, and communications, were not specifically assigned to either order of government in 1867.

In reviewing how the division of constitutional responsibilities might achieve a more efficient and effective system of government, Albertans consistently cautioned against any redistribution that could lead to the creation of first and second class provinces. While some Albertans accepted that differing circumstances may lead some provinces to want to exercise powers that others do not, particularly the province of Quebec, there was a strong consensus that all provinces must have the opportunity for equal access to the same constitutional responsibilities.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES:

- **Any redistribution of federal and provincial responsibilities under the Constitution must respect the fundamental equality of the provinces, and allow all provinces the same opportunity to exercise any new areas of jurisdiction.**
- **The Committee supports a cooperative review of the division of constitutional responsibilities by both orders of government with the object of increasing the efficiency of government. The review should study the use of legislative interdelegation, concurrent jurisdiction in areas such as the environment, communications and regional development, with either provincial or federal paramountcy, and the constitutional protection of administrative arrangements between governments.**

V. FAIR TREATMENT OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

During their presentations and in their written submissions, a great many Albertans commented on issues relating to the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. Aboriginal issues were also the subject of a special roundtable session between the Committee and representatives of four major Alberta Aboriginal associations.

Generally, Albertans felt that Aboriginal people have been placed at a disadvantage in Canadian society. They urged governments and the Aboriginal communities to work together to improve the economic and social conditions of the Aboriginal people so that they can live with dignity and enjoy the same level of health and prosperity as other Canadians. Albertans agreed that disparities between non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal Canadians, together with outstanding land claims, should be addressed as a national priority. They stressed that the resolution of these issues requires the direct participation of the Aboriginal people.

In addressing the needs and concerns of the Aboriginal people, the Committee was asked to recognize that Aboriginal peoples are not all alike. The Committee was urged to be sensitive to the unique histories, cultures, languages and traditions of their various communities. It was repeatedly emphasized that the needs and concerns of status Indians living on reserves, status and non-status Indians living off reserves, and the Metis people are distinct.

The Committee was often told that this round of the constitutional discussions must be used as an opportunity to better define the relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians. Albertans felt that all people should be able to participate freely and equally in their governance. Like other Canadians, the Aboriginal peoples should have the freedom and the responsibility to chart the future course of their respective communities.

In this context, the issue of Aboriginal self-government was a topic of much discussion. Participants before the Committee did not generally offer specific or detailed proposals on how Aboriginal self-government should be defined within the Constitution. Aboriginal self-government clearly meant different things to different people.

To some, Aboriginal self-government meant that Aboriginal communities should be delegated responsibility to deal with local matters, similar to that of a municipality. For others, Aboriginal self-government meant a much broader level of responsibility and control. They believed that the Constitution should specifically grant the Aboriginal communities comprehensive jurisdiction similar to that of a province.

Most Albertans assumed that Aboriginal self-government will take place within the framework of Canadian federalism and under the laws of Canada. A number of status Indian representatives, however, challenged this assumption. They spoke to the Committee about issues of Aboriginal and treaty rights, and the "inherent" right of the Aboriginal peoples to self-government. Some advanced the position that treaties signed between the federal Crown and the Indian people represent international agreements between sovereign and independent states: Canada and the indigenous nations. Moreover, they argued that while the various proclamations and treaties regulate the relationship between the Government of Canada and the indigenous nations, Aboriginal self-government is

outside the scope of the Canadian Constitution because the Indian people have never surrendered their right to self-government.

Other status Indians saw their Aboriginal and treaty rights from a different perspective, emphasizing that while they are proud members of their Indian communities, they are also proud to be Albertans and Canadians.

Albertans recognized the need for the Aboriginal peoples to have more control over their affairs. At the same time, there was no apparent consensus on the definition of Aboriginal self-government.

The Committee was told that the needs and circumstances of the Aboriginal peoples vary across the province and across the country. The situation and requirements of the Metis people and of reserve and urban Indians are not the same. Innovative approaches to self-government need to be developed and applied to meet these different realities to ensure effective governance and the practical delivery of public services.

The Metis Settlement Accord and the Metis Framework Agreement between the Province of Alberta, the Metis Settlements General Council, and the Metis Nation of Alberta, were raised on a number of occasions as positive models of self-government which have broadened the scope of self-government for the Metis people in Alberta. Representatives of the Metis Settlements, however, expressed their concern to the Committee that the land transfers provided under Letters Patent and the Metis Settlements Land Protection Act are not enshrined in the Constitution of Canada.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES:

- **A reference to the Aboriginal people as the original inhabitants of this land must be included in the proposed national identity clause.**
- **Representatives of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada must be full participants in any process leading to constitutional amendments that directly affect them.**
- **The Committee affirms its support for the Alberta Metis Settlement Accord and the Metis Nation of Alberta Association Framework Agreement as positive models of Aboriginal self-government.**
- **The land transfers from the province of Alberta to the Metis people provided under the 1990 Letters Patent and Metis Settlements Land Protection Act should be entrenched in the Constitution.**
- **The Province of Alberta and the Government of Canada should cooperate to initiate a constitutional resolution to achieve the entrenchment of these land transfers in the Constitution of Canada.**
- **The Constitution should recognize the inherent right of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada to self-government. This recognition should be defined in the Constitution within the framework of Canadian federalism.**

  The Aboriginal people should define self-government. Where Aboriginal self-government impacts upon areas of federal and provincial constitutional responsibilities, representatives of the Aboriginal peoples, and the federal and provincial governments, should work together to define, by agreement, the implementation of Aboriginal self-government. Aboriginal self-government should not be justiciable in the courts until it is defined by agreement

VI. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCESS

For most Albertans, the primary concern with the constitutional amendment process was the issue of public consultation and participation. A significant number of Albertans believed that a constituent assembly comprised of ordinary Canadians should be convened to develop and propose a new Constitution. A large number of Albertans also felt that whatever constitutional package governments may ultimately agree upon, it must be referred to the citizens of Canada for their approval in a referendum.

There were also a significant number of comments regarding the rather technical issue of the constitutional amending formula itself.

The general formula for amending the Constitution currently requires the consent of Parliament and two-thirds of the provinces containing 50 percent of the population of all the provinces. This formula also contains a proviso that the proprietary rights and legislative jurisdiction of a province cannot be taken away without its consent.

Most Albertans who raised the issue of the amending formula expressed support for the current amending formula because it treats all provinces as constitutional equals; no single province has a veto under this formula. There were a number of presentations before this Committee which specifically rejected proposals for a "regional" amending formula which would grant vetoes to each of four "regions": Ontario, Quebec, Atlantic Canada, and Western Canada. Many Albertans were opposed to this formula because it would grant a veto to Ontario and Quebec over all future amendments, but no other single province would have a similar right of veto.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES:

- **In recognition of the special role of the Constitution as Canada's fundamental law, Albertans should be given the opportunity to fully participate in the process of constitutional change. The Committee recommends providing Albertans with the opportunity to express their views on any proposed constitutional amendment through the use of referenda or plebiscites prior to the legislative ratification of any such amendment as required under the Constitution of Canada.**
- **The Committee affirms its support for the existing amending formula as contained in Part V of the Constitution Act, 1982.**
- **The Committee recommends that Alberta should reject any proposed change to the amending formula which does not respect the principle of provincial equality, or would not maintain the constitutional right of a province to opt out from constitutional amendments which derogate from the legislative powers, the proprietary rights or any other rights or privileges of the legislature or government of that province.**

VII. COOPERATIVE GOVERNMENT

Throughout the hearings Albertans described Canadian federalism as a partnership. They clearly expected the federal and provincial governments to cooperate in the governing of Canada and in the provision of public services. Yet, many Albertans expressed the perception that when it comes to jurisdictional issues — questions of which government should do what — too often government actions are characterized by confrontation. Albertans wanted governments to act cooperatively, not competitively.

With regard to the distribution of federal and provincial responsibilities under the Constitution, the Committee did not detect a significant demand for a massive re-writing of how responsibilities are divided. Albertans wanted the provinces to continue to maintain and carry out their current constitutional responsibilities.

Albertans did, however, support the disentanglement of government responsibilities. They wanted to reduce overlap and help eliminate unnecessary duplication in an effort to lower the cost and improve the efficiency of government.

Albertans sought a greater degree of cooperation between governments in two key areas: the regulation of the economy and the provision of social services.

THE ECONOMY

The Committee heard a wide range of opinion about the role and effectiveness of governments in the management of the economy and in the regulation of economic activity. A great many Albertans raised economic issues with the Committee, often without reference to the Constitution or the division of responsibilities between the federal government and the provinces.

Albertans expressed their concern about the high federal deficit and the national debt, federal and provincial spending and taxation policies, and internal barriers to trade and mobility. They made it clear to the Committee that the economy, rather than the Constitution, should be the number one priority for all governments.

Albertans were concerned that the ongoing national debate on the Constitution is diverting government attention from the effective resolution of the economic difficulties facing the country. At the same time, Albertans recognized that the Constitution and the economy are inextricably linked. If our political system and institutions of government are properly designed and serve us well, they can respond to citizen needs, promote our common values, and secure our future in an increasingly competitive global environment. The Committee was often reminded that Confederation was not just a political union, but an economic union as well, that the effective management of the economy to promote the well-being and prosperity of all Canadians requires cooperation, and the coordination of federal and provincial economic policies.

For the most part, Albertans do not want a substantial redistribution of federal and provincial responsibilities in relation to the economy. It was felt that the federal government, with its responsibility for matters such as currency, monetary policy, banking, and interprovincial and international trade and commerce, had sufficient authority to manage the national economy. One area of particular concern, however, was the size of the national debt. A few

Albertans suggested that the Constitution should contain a provision requiring balanced federal and provincial budgets. Others were concerned that such a requirement would prevent government from responding in times of economic crisis.

Central to Albertans' desire for the cooperative management of the economy was the perceived need to adapt to new global economic realities. Albertans expressed concern that Canada could lose its enviable standard of living if steps are not taken to restructure the economy, allowing us to become more competitive internationally.

It was felt that in order to adapt and strengthen the Canadian economic union, interprovincial trade barriers must be reduced. While they acknowledged that significant progress has been made in reducing barriers, Albertans told the Committee that more needs to be done. Many Albertans argued that in an era of free trade they should be able to do business as freely with other provinces as they can with American States.

Albertans believe that all governments must work together to reduce barriers through cooperation. They expressed very little interest in giving either the courts or the federal government the task of enforcing the economic union.

SOCIAL PROGRAMS

Albertans, like other Canadians, clearly value Canada's network of social security and social service programs. Albertans expressed their belief that all Canadians have the right to enjoy a certain minimum level of public services and personal well-being, regardless of which region of the country they reside. Indeed, Canada's commitment to social programs was seen as a fundamental characteristic of the country, something that binds the nation together and distinguishes us from our neighbours. It was emphasized throughout our public hearings that Canada's comprehensive and portable social programs increase the mobility of our people and strengthens national integration.

Albertans' deep attachment to the values reflected in our social programs was expressed in a number of ways. First, they said that where programs fall under provincial jurisdiction, such as in health, education and social services, the provinces must have a fair share of financial resources to carry out their constitutional responsibilities. In the absence, however, of adequate provincial tax revenue, cooperative cost-shared arrangements between the federal and provincial governments are essential.

Second, Albertans supported policies to reduce regional disparities and ensure that all Canadians share in the benefits of Confederation. These national redistribution policies include equalization and regional development programs. At the same time, Albertans stressed the interdependence of social programs and the economy. The Committee was often reminded that our ability to sustain social services depends on our ability to maintain a healthy and vigorous national economy.

NATIONAL STANDARDS

Many Albertans also suggested that there is a need to maintain common or Canada-wide standards in the areas of education, health care and social services. Other Albertans proposed that Canada-wide standards should also be established in other areas such as environmental protection, trade certification and securities regulation.

Albertans agreed that it is desirable to have Canada-wide standards so that Cana-

dians in all regions can expect a minimum level of essential public services. There was less agreement on who should be involved in setting and enforcing those standards

Some Albertans suggested that the federal government should have the authority to unilaterally establish national standards in important areas of social policy, even if they are matters of exclusive provincial jurisdiction under the Constitution. This was seen as a way of ensuring comparable services across the country and promoting the mobility of people. Other Albertans thought that the federal government should not regulate areas of provincial jurisdiction. They were concerned that federal involvement could distort provincial priorities and result in unnecessary duplication and significantly higher costs of government.

On balance, the Committee believes that most Albertans would prefer to see nation-wide standards established in important areas of social policy through consultation and cooperation of all governments or, particularly in areas of exclusive provincial jurisdiction, by the provinces cooperating together to agree upon common standards.

While the Committee found some disagreement on who should be involved in setting social and health care standards, there was no question that Albertans wanted to see these programs administered locally. Even those individuals who desired a federal role in setting national standards wanted to see the provinces deliver the services.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES:

➢ **The Committee supports a cooperative review of the division of constitutional responsibilities by both orders of government with the object of increasing the efficiency of government. The review should study the use of legislative interdelegation, concurrent jurisdiction in areas such as the environment, communications and regional development, with either provincial or federal paramountcy, and the constitutional protection of administrative arrangements between governments.**

➢ **The ability of the federal government to spend in areas of provincial exclusive jurisdiction should be limited in order to prevent the distortion of the division of responsibilities as entrenched in the Constitution:**

- **If a province chooses not to participate in a proposed Canada-wide shared-cost program, but establishes a similar program of its own which is compatible with the objectives of the national program, that province should receive reasonable financial compensation from the federal government.**

➢ **As mechanisms to foster greater intergovernmental cooperation in the management of the economy, the Committee supports:**

- **The constitutional entrenchment of annual First Ministers' Conferences on the Economy. The Conferences should take place in the pre-budget phase of the planning cycle.**
- **The constitutional confirmation of the legitimate provincial role in international trade negotiations in areas which directly affect matters of exclusive provincial jurisdiction.**

➢ **As part of Canada's efforts to become globally competitive, all governments must cooperate to eliminate trade barriers within the**

country. The Committee supports the further development of interprovincial and federal-provincial mechanisms to eliminate trade barriers.

- Canada's network of social security and social service programs are an integral component of the Canadian identity, and maintenance of these programs is essential to the well-being of Canadians. The majority of the Committee believes that these programs are best accomplished by flexible legislative and other arrangements, rather than by constitutional entrenchment.

- Common, nation-wide standards should be established for the delivery of education, health care, and social services through intergovernmental cooperation and consultation. In areas of exclusive provincial jurisdiction, standards should be formally established through interprovincial agreements.

- Provinces presently lack an adequate share of financial resources to carry out their constitutional responsibilities in regard to social programs. Adequate and stable federal-provincial funding mechanisms for these programs must be established.

VIII. A MORE RESPONSIVE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

DIRECT DEMOCRACY MEASURES

Albertans have expressed concern over how public policy decisions are made in this country. It was suggested that too often, politicians were motivated more by partisan concerns than by the desire to voice the views of their constituents. Albertans clearly want a system of government which emphasizes the representative nature of elected office.

A significant number of Albertans called for the adoption of more direct democracy measures to allow for greater citizen participation within the Parliamentary system of government and as a way to ensure that elected representative are responsive and accountable. For the most part, Albertans focused on referenda and initiative, recall, free votes, fixed-term elections, and access to information.

Referenda and Initiatives

Referenda is a procedure by which the electorate is asked to approve or reject proposed policy initiatives and legislation. An initiative is a method by which a specified number of voters can force a government to hold a popular vote on a particular policy or piece of legislation.

A significant number of Albertans informed us that they would like to be consulted directly on major or controversial issues such as taxation, ethical issues, and constitutional amendments. The most common method advanced for this consultation was the use of referenda. Some Albertans argued that referenda, particularly national referenda, can be divisive in a country as culturally, socially and economically diverse as Canada. Most Albertans who mentioned referenda, however, supported its use on controversial questions of public policy.

A smaller number of Albertans also called for citizen-sponsored initiatives as a way to provide for greater public control over policy making. Other Albertans, however, expressed some concern that well-funded, special interest groups could dominate citizen-sponsored initiatives and distort the public policy making process.

There was also a wide range of suggestions on the percentage of the electorate required to support a citizen initiative to force a referendum on a particular question.

Recall

Recall is a procedure to remove an elected representative from office. Under a recall procedure, if the required number of citizens sign a petition, the government would be forced to hold a by-election to determine whether the sitting member retained his or her seat or whether the electorate voted in a new member.

A number of Albertans felt that their elected representatives would be more responsive and more likely to advance the views of their constituents if there was a possibility that a by-election could be held at any time. Others felt that recall would significantly disrupt the electoral process and was inconsistent with Canada's parliamentary tradition of representative government.

Free Votes

Although party discipline is a key element in the parliamentary system of government, its strict application was

questioned by many Albertans. Reducing party discipline and allowing for more free votes in legislatures was repeatedly called for by Albertans.

Some felt that free votes in Parliament and provincial legislatures should be allowed on virtually all legislation. Others called for free votes, or votes of conscience, only when dealing with particular moral issues. Some argued that free votes, except on non-confidence motions, could be easily accommodated without upsetting the legislative process.

Fixed-term Elections

The Constitution of Canada currently requires only that federal and provincial elections be held at least once every five years. A number of Albertans thought that fixed-term elections, held at regular intervals every four or five years, would promote better and more stable political representation.

Some Albertans felt that fixed-term elections would prevent governments from unduly influencing the electoral process by waiting for the ideal time to call an election. Others were concerned that fixed-term elections could prevent the dissolution or removal of unpopular governments if they lost the support of the majority of members in the House of Commons or provincial legislature.

Access to Information

A great many Albertans acknowledged that to be most effective, greater citizen participation in the political process requires an informed public. Good government requires a constant flow of information in both directions between citizens and their governments.

This exchange of ideas, it was suggested, imposes an obligation on governments to openly share information, and sometimes to take the initiative to educate the public when the issues are complex. Albertans also believed that there was an accompanying obligation on the part of the public to become more knowledgeable about the issues under consideration.

Many Albertans supported direct democracy measures as a possible way to enhance the opportunities for democratic participation. Other Albertans reminded the Committee, however, that Canada has a system of representative government, not direct democracy. Some Albertans were concerned that the wide-spread adoption of direct democracy measures would move Canada towards a U.S. style system of government. They cautioned that extensive use of direct democracy measures could profoundly affect the relationships between citizens and their governments. The Committee was told that experience in the United States has shown that direct democracy techniques can result in large, well-funded interest groups having a disproportionate influence on public policy.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES:

- **Some Albertans see direct democracy measures as a possible means of enhancing the opportunities for individual Albertans to participate directly in decisions made by government, thus helping to democratize our system of government. The Committee notes, however, the potential for these measures to significantly affect the operation of our political system and parliamentary institutions of government. We recommend that a Committee of the Legislative Assembly be established to review how these measures could be appropriately applied within the context of our parliamentary system of government.**

REGIONAL REPRESENTATION ON THE SUPREME COURT, NATIONAL BOARDS AND TRIBUNALS

Albertans also expressed the concern that increasingly, important public policy decision are being made by national administrative bodies and tribunals which are outside of the traditional legislative process. Of particular importance was the Supreme Court of Canada.

Since 1949 the Supreme Court has acted as Canada's highest court, adjudicating on both federal and provincial civil and criminal law. It has also acted as our ultimate constitutional umpire. With the advent of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in 1982, the Court has been given additional responsibilities which have important public policy implications.

In fulfilling its role, Albertans suggested that the Court must reflect the federal character of Canada. One common proposal was the entrenchment of a requirement of selecting justices from across the country.

Similarly, the Committee heard a number of suggestions that would require regional representation on all national boards and tribunals, including the Bank of Canada, the CRTC, the National Energy Board, and the Canadian Transportation Commission.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES:

- **The provinces should have a formal role in the selection of Supreme Court justices. The Committee recommends that where a vacancy occurs in the Supreme Court of Canada, the government of each province and territory may, in relation to that vacancy, submit to the federal government the names of qualified persons from that province or territory for appointment to the Court. The federal government should appoint justices from the lists of persons nominated by the provinces and territories.**
- **Because of the two distinct legal systems in Canada, the common law and the civil code, the Constitution should be amended to entrench the current requirement contained in the Supreme Court Act that three civil law justices from the Province of Quebec sit on the Supreme Court.**
- **A reformed Senate should be given the responsibility of reviewing all appointments to the Supreme Court of Canada.**
- **Parliament should make provision for provincial and territorial representation on national boards and tribunals, and reflect gender balance.**

IX. THE RECOGNITION AND PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

It is clear from their representations that Albertans believe the Constitution has great symbolic value. It is more than just a formal, legal document setting out what governments may do. It expresses the human rights and values central to our identity as Canadians.

At the same time, Albertans told the Committee that the recognition and protection of human rights should be accompanied by a sense of individual responsibility.

Generally, when Albertans raised the issue of rights their concerns related to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. They did, however, raise some other government policies, such as multiculturalism and bilingualism.

THE CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms came into effect in April 1982. The Charter regulates the relationship between citizens and their governments and was carefully designed to achieve a balance between the principle of parliamentary supremacy and the role of the judiciary, and between individual rights and collective or community rights.

As reflected in the Committee's public hearings and in the briefs, letters and telephone calls we received, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms is a subject on the minds of a large number of Albertans. They repeatedly affirmed their commitment to the recognition and protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms. After nearly a decade of experience with the Charter, however, there remained sharp divisions of opinion among Albertans as to whether the provisions of the Charter should be expanded, maintained, or reduced.

Some Albertans argued that the guarantees contained under the Charter should be expanded. They maintained that some of our most important values are not reflected in the Constitution. Some suggested that the Charter be expanded to include such matters as the right to life; property rights; the right to health care, education, income support; collective bargaining; and other societal goals such as the elimination of poverty and a clean environment.

Other Albertans wanted the Charter to be more limited in scope. They were concerned that the Charter may create an imbalance between the rights of the individual and the interests of society as a whole. These Albertans also told the Committee that they did not support the further entrenchment of comprehensive economic and social rights because they were concerned that the courts, rather than democratically elected legislatures, would have the final say in important matters of public policy.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES:

- **No modifications to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms are necessary or advisable at this time.**
- **Given the importance of judicial interpretation to the application of the fundamental human rights guaranteed in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Committee recommends that the First**

Ministers' Conference, which is constitutionally required to review the amending formula no later than 1997, in conjunction with a public consultation process involving the federal, provincial and territorial governments, also review the operation of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

MULTICULTURALISM

Albertans value the cultural and ethnic diversity of modern Canadian society. They told the Committee that Canadian values include respect, tolerance and understanding for the individuals and groups who make up our society. They supported the multicultural provisions contained in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms as recognition of the contribution and needs of the various cultural communities of Canada. They endorsed policies designed to eliminate racial and cultural discrimination.

While Albertans strongly supported an individual's right to maintain his or her multicultural heritage, they were concerned that existing government policies on multiculturalism have failed to contribute to an overall sense of Canadian identity. Some Albertans believed that, rather than fostering greater communication and understanding among Canadians of all backgrounds, multicultural policies have overemphasized differences among Canadians and have thereby inhibited national unity.

Albertans told the Committee that they recognize that members of some ethnic groups face significant obstacles to achieving full and equal participation in all aspects of Canadian society. They expressed a preference for government spending on multiculturalism to be directed towards helping these individuals overcome barriers to economic and social integration. The main thrust of multicultural policy, Albertans told the Committee, should be to support the development of a harmonious country which is strengthened through the contributions of all its members.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES:

- **Albertans value the cultural and ethnic diversity in Canada. Multiculturalism policies should support the contributions of the various peoples to Canada, and should be designed to eliminate racial and cultural discrimination. Immigration policies should focus on assisting individuals to overcome barriers to achieve full participation in all aspects Canadian society.**

MINORITY LANGUAGE RIGHTS

Albertans praised individuals who learn to speak more than one language and noted the growing importance of this skill in a world of increasing international social and economic interdependence.

Many Albertans, however, objected to the manner in which federal official bilingualism policies are applied in Canada. Those who supported official bilingualism said that it reflected the ability of two cultures to co-exist in the spirit of respect and understanding. Those who opposed official bilingualism said it was divisive, expensive, and limits the career opportunities of unilingual Canadians.

While official bilingualism appeared to be problematic for many, there is an important distinction between the federal government's official language policies and the language of educational instruction as guaranteed under Section 23 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms. Albertans supported the opportunity to

have their children educated in either English or French.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES:

- **Many Albertans objected to the manner in which federal official bilingualism policies are applied. The Committee recommends that the federal government review the application of federal language legislation and policy in Canada.**

X. STRENGTHENING OUR NATIONAL IDENTITY

Many Albertans told us that one reason the unity of this country is threatened is because we do not have a strong national identity. We lack a clear understanding of our history and of one another. Many Albertans felt that if we could just get to know and better understand one another, our national identity would be strengthened.

Albertans forwarded a number of suggestions on how to remedy this lack of knowledge and understanding. Two suggestions were prominent: the strengthening of Canadian history curricula in schools, and the promotion of exchange programs and travel incentives within Canada.

THE COMMITTEE CONCLUDES:

- **Canadian school curricula should be reviewed to assess areas for improvement with respect to the teaching of Canadian history, literature, geography, economy, civics and science to embrace a more thorough understanding of Canada.**
- **Exchange programs and travel incentives within Canada should be promoted.**

APPENDIX I - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF ALBERTA

Badger, Jim
Crowchild, Regena
Willier, Lawrence

NATIVE COUNCIL OF ALBERTA

Beaver, William
Brascoupe, Pat¡
Callihoo, Tony
Ronnenberg, Doris

METIS SETTLEMENTS GENERAL COUNCIL

L'Hirondelle, Alphonse
Noskey, Ken
Parenteau, Garry
Poitras, Richard

METIS NATION OF ALBERTA

Buehler, Clint
Desmeules, Larry
Haineault, Bill
Thom, Gerald

A Small Group of Responsible Western Canadians

A.P.E.F.C.

Alberta Advisory Council on Women's Issues

Alberta Association of the Deaf

Alberta Association of Registered Nurses, Central District Alberta

Alberta Association of Registered Nurses

Alberta Catholic Schools Trustees Association

Alberta Committee of Citizens with Disabilities

Alberta Conference of the 7th Day Adventist Church

Alberta Council on Aging

Alberta Federation of Women United for Family

Alberta Federation of Labour

Alberta Freedom League

Alberta Liberal Party

Alberta Members Of The Business Council on National Issues

Alberta Multiculturalism Commission

Alberta Real Estate Board

Alberta Region, Canadian Jewish Congress

Alberta Round Table on Environment and Economy

Alberta School Boards Association

Alberta Status of Women Action Committee, Lethbridge

Alberta Status Of Women Action Committee

Alberta Urban Municipalities Association

Alliance Party of Alberta

Assembly of Aboriginal Peoples of Alberta

Association canadienne francaise de l'Alberta

Association of Social Workers

Board of the Mayerthorpe Pentecostal Assembly

Brooks and District Chamber of Commerce

Bruderheim Citizen's Forum

Calgary And District Labour Council

Calgary Catholic School Board

Calgary Chamber of Commerce

Calgary South Citizens Committee

Calgary West Provincial Progressive Conservative Association

Camrose Composite High School

Camrose Regional Exhibition

Camrose Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 60

Canada West Foundation

Canada Ensemble

Canadian Association For Community Living

Canadian Committee for a Triple E Senate

Canadian Federation of Students

Canadian Federation of Independent Business

Canadian Multicultural Education Foundation

Canadian Parents for French, Grande Prairie Chapter

Canadian Parents for French (Medicine Hat Chapter)

Canadian Union of Postal Workers-Edmonton Local

Canadian Union College

Canadian Union of Postal Workers

Catholic Board of Education-Fort McMurray

Citizens for Public Justice

City of Calgary

City of Edmonton

City of Fort McMurray

City of Grande Prairie

City of Red Deer

Committee of Concerned Citizens for a United Canada

Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Lenninist) Action Committee

Confederation Of Regions Party

Council of Canadians, The

County of Grande Prairie No. 1

County of Leduc No. 25

County of Strathcona

Eagles Gift Shop

Easter Seal Ability Council

Ecole River Heights

Edmonton Catholic School District

Edmonton Chamber of Commerce

Edmonton Friends of the North

Edmonton Multicultural Society

Edmonton Real Estate Board

Edmonton Social Planning Council

Edson Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 153

Falher Consolidated School District

GBS Management Inc.

Grande Prairie Catholic School District No. 23

Greater Forest Lawn Initiative Council

Green Party Of Canada

Harry Collinge High School Students

Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta

Jesus, Mary and St. Anne Abortion Atonement Society

La Societe les Bles d'or

Lethbridge Catholic School Board

Medicine Hat Advisory Committee on Issues Affecting the Handicapped

Medicine Hat College

Medicine Hat Progressive Conservative Constituency Association

Medicine Hat Public School Board

Metis Nation of Alberta, Zone 5 & 6

Monarch Communications

Multicultural Communications Foundation

Municipal District of Cardston

Municipal District of Cypress

North Peace Catholic Schools

Progressive Conservative Constituency Association - Fort McMurray

Public School Boards' Association of Alberta

Public School Board - Fort McMurray

RCMP Veterans' Association

Red Deer Catholic Board of Education

Red Deer Progressive Conservative Association

Riverside Exchange, The

Rocky Mountain House Public Library Group

Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Edmonton Social Justice Commission

Royal Canadian Legion (Alberta-N.W.T. Command)

Royal Canadian Legion - Fort McMurray Branch

Sherwood Park Catholic Separate School District No. 105

Sherwood Park Citizens Group

Sikoohkotoki Friendship Society

Social Studies 10 Class, Frog Lake Napewaen School

Society for the Retired and Semi-Retired

Southern Alberta Development and Protective Assn.

Southern Alberta Ethnic Association

Southern Alberta Liberal Youth Club

St. Albert School District No. 3

Task Force on Canadian Federalism

Town of Barrhead, Citizen's Forum Group

Town of Cardston

Town of Drayton Valley, Council and Town Personnel

Town of Raymond

Town of Three Hills

Tsuut'ina Nation

Ukrainian Canadian Congress

Alberta Provincial Council

Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Lethbridge Branch,

United Senior Citizens - Edmonton East

United Food and Commercial Workers, Local 1118

United Mineworkers of America (District 18)

University of Calgary Liberal Association

University Women's Club of Calgary

Wainwright Liberal Constituency Association

Wainwright Progressive Conservative Association

West Edmonton Village

Western Independence Association

Westlock Constitutional Study Group

Willow Park Travel Ltd.

Women of the Metis Nation

Acheson, John

Achilles, Desmond

Adams, David

Adams, F.M.

Adamson, Patrick

Adeoshun, Joshua

Airth, E.J.

Aitchison, Patricia L.
Aizenman, Rebecca

Alampi, V.M.

Alexander, Keith

Alexander, Mr. W.C.

Alexander, Mrs. W.C.

Alexander, Rae

Alford, Robert J.

Allen, Floyd

Allingham, D.

Allingham, L.

Almdal, Bill

Alston, Wade D.

Altenhof, Everett

Altenhof, Norm
Anastasopoulos, Anastasios

Anderson, A. Yvonne
Anderson, D.M.

Anderson, Kenneth P.
Anderson, Lois

Anderson, Walter S.
Andrew, Lew

Anger, Gavin

Angus, David J.

Ansell, Brad

Ansell, Laurie

Archibald, Geraldine
Archibald, Lloyd

Ares, George

Argue, Lois

Armstrong, C.C.

Arnal, Marc

Arseneau, Claire

Arthur, Herbert

Asch, Michael
Aschenbrenner, Estelle M.

Atkinson, Alex

Aubry, Peter

Audretsch, Mr. A.P.

Audretsch, Mrs. A.P.

Aunger, Edmund

Auriat, Aime

Avery, Arthur

Ayers, I.

Babcock, Craig

Babineau, Joe

Backhaus, Wilf

Badger, Jim

Bai, David

Balderston, Gilbert
Barabash, Bohdan

Barkan, Heinz

Barnes, Davie

Barnes, L.G.

Barnett, Esther

Barnett, S.M.

Barrett, Doug

Barritt, W.L.

Barron, Jennifer

Bateman, Tom

Batoni, Irma

Baugh, David J.

Bauman, W.R.

Baxandall, Donald R.

Baxter, Barbara

Bear Robe, Andrew

Beaton, Mike

Beatty, John R.

Beauchamp, Gerry

Beaumont, Selwyn

Beaver, William

Bebensee, Jane

Beck, Gerry K. J.

Becker, Betty

Befus

Belcourt, Gordon

Bell, James

Belzile, Anita

Benoit, Joan

Benoit, Gord

Bentley, Fred

Bercuson, David

Berg, Walter T.

Beringer, Guntram

Berube, Cathy

Betts, Vilma

Biswanger, Denis

Blackett, Robert S.

Blades, Bertha

Blair, Bob

Blanchard, Ray

Block, Harold

Blumhagin, Lillian

Boddy, Dale

Boehm, Ron

Boissonnault, Randy

Boles, George

Bolton, Chuck

Bolton, Ray

Bond, Jim
Boras, John
Borrett, A.
Bosch, Arnold
Bottern
Boutillier, Harry R.
Bowal, Peter
Bowker, Marjorie
Bowman, Gordon H.
Bozra, Kevin
Bramwill,
Brascoupe, Pat
Breadner, Barry
Bremner, Christine
Brinton, Don
Broadhead, Steven
Brodie, Ian
Brodylo, Margaret C.
Bronaugh, Mitch
Brown, Adelaide
Brown, Bert
Brown, D. Gordon
Brown, Elizabeth
Brown, George
Browning, Gary E.
Bruised-Head, Mike
Brunka, Gerard C.
Bruns, Patricia E.
Bryant, Scott
Bryanton, Cliff
Bryanton, Ron
Buck, Marie
Buck, David
Buckley, J.P.
Buckley, Harvey
Budd, Peter B.
Buehler, Clint
Bulkowski, Peter
Burch, John
Burgher, David
Burke, Cori
Burkinshaw, Orville
Burns, Richard
Burstall, Vic
Buski, Julius
Butti, Olivia
Cail, Hazel
Calkins, Don
Callihoo, Tony
Calvert, Karin
Cameron, Bob
Campbell, Allan
Campbell, Colin H.
Campbell, Don
Candy, Richard V.
Capsey, Sarah G.
Card, Brigham
Carlsen, Glenn
Carlton, Lana
Carlyle, K.A.
Carmack, L.V.
Carruthers, Ted
Carter, Ed
Carter, Nadine
Caswell, Doug
Cathro, D.W.
Cavanaugh, Mark
Cebuliak, Jim A.
Chalifoux, Jeff
Chalmers, R.C.
Chapman, Ken
Chapman, Maud
Charlebois, Kelley
Charlet, Ron
Chavan, Chintan
Chen, Li-Fan
Cheshire, Bob
Cheshire, Ruby
Chester, Sheila
Chidlaw, Darren
Chief Moon, Keith
Chipeur, Jerry
Chisan, Brian
Cholak, Pam
Chowne
Christie, Doug
Christie, Gordon
Christoff, Lynette
Chritchley, H.F.
Clancy, Dorothy
Clark, Allan
Clark, Gib
Clark, Lorne
Clark, Wade D.
Clayden, Sheila
Clelland, Jean R.
Conley, Don
Cockle, M.
Coleman, Norm
Colleaux, Derrick
Collicott, Betty
Collier, Richard
Colson, Carol Jean
Colvin, Robert
Combs, Douglas
Comrie, Laurie D.
Conley, Larry
Conrad, Norman
Conway, Dorothy
Conway, Andrew
Cook, Donald
Cooper, A.J.
Cooper, Barry
Cooper, David
Cooper, M.
Corkum, Donald
Corser, Craig
Costigan, Roy L.
Cottle, Mel
Cotton, Ian
Coulson, Tony
Coulter, Jim
Coulter, William
Coupland, Tara
Courtney, Nancy
Coyle, Leo
Crawford-Parr, J.
Critchley, H.F.
Croft, Devin
Croken, John
Cronkhite, Darwin
Crossley, Victoria
Crotty, Bernard W.
Crowchild, Regena
Crowther, Verna
Cruse, Don
Cummings, Gordon J.
Cummings, Wade
Currie, Don
Currie, John
Curtis, Craig
Curtis, K.
Curtis, M.
Cutler, Frank L.
D'Souza, Aruna
Daisley, J.C.
Dale, Brian
Dale, H.
Daley, Gail
Danchuk, K.
Dandurand, Mike
Daniels, Jessica
Daniels, Jo-Ann
Daniels, Kelly
Daphne, Gifford
Daruda, Greg S.
Davidson, Jeff
Davies, D.
Davis, F.S.
Davis, Frank
Davis, H.S.
Davison, Charles B.
Daw, C.
Dawkins, C.
Dawson, Maureen
Dawydiak, Zenon
Day, D.
Day, John R.
Day, Louis C.
Day, Scott
Dean, Ross
Deboer, Rudy
Dechant, Saundra A.
Deck, Gordon
Dehner, J.G.
Demers, Donat
Denney, Charles
Densmore, Arthur
Descheneaux, Clayton
Desrosiers, Bernie
Dibben, Dwight
Dick, Henry
Dickerson, Mike
Dixon, Helen J.
Dixon, J.S.
Dobbin, Michael
Dobrescu, Doru
Docherty, Joe
Dodds, Bob
Doell, B.C.
Doerkson, Lynal E.
Doll, Maria
Donald, Darcy
Donaldson, E.L.
Dong, Sandy
Donnelly, Joan
Donnelly, Tom
Donoghue, J.D.
Dorosh, Grant
Doskoch, Walter H.
Douglas, Vic
Down, Allen
Downer, William H.
Drummond, Grace
Dubeau, Maude
Dubeau, Raymond
Dubetz, Stephen
Duerr, Al

Duff, L.J
Duffy, George
Dufresne, Lawrence
Dumochel, Margaret
Duncan, Margaret
Dunford, Clint
Dunn, G.W.
Dunphy, Brendan
Dupont, Bill
Dyck, David
Dyck, Dennis M.
Dyck, Mary
Dykin, R.W.
Dyrkach, Nicki
Eapen, Tom
Earl, S.A.
Eastman, A.H.
Edwards, Jack
Egger, John
Eisert, Gene L.
Eisert, L.
Eisert, Pierre
Eisert, Sam
Eisert, Sarah
Elder, J.
Ellefson, Jack
Ellis, George
Elman, Bruce
Elton, David
Elves, Doug
Englehardt, Al
Ernst, Kelly
Ertman, Harvey
Esayenko, Darren
Evans, Iris
Evely, Myles
Ewasechko, Henry
Farewell, J.S.
Farran, Roy
Fauvel, Leslie
Fent, Livio
Ferguson, Jean
Field, Harris Gillespie
Fielding, Alan
Finn, Frank
Finnis, T.
Fischer, Bud
Fischer, Philip
Fitch, Margaret
Fitzel, Andy
Fitzgerald, Frank
Fitzpatrick, Maurice A.
Flesher, Ben
Fletcher, A.W.
Florence, Robert O.
Flynn, Gordon W.
Foder, Rose
Foerger, Robert H.
Ford, George
Ford, Robin
Forest, Don J.
Forgay, Lowry F.
Forgay, Warren
Forsen, Valorie
Foster, Franklin
Fowler, Keith
Fraser, Barney
Freeman, Colin
Fresen, Harry
Fritze, Maurice
Frodsham, Lowell
Fulford, Doug
Furman, H.C.
Futcher, A.M.
Fyfe, Cindy
Gabert, E.W.
Gaede, Harry
Gafa, J.
Gall, Jerry
Gamble, Susan
Gannon, Monte
Garfinkle, Harry
Gaudet, K.
Gaudreau, J.
Gehrke, W.J.
Gereluk, Winston
Gerrard, Chris
Gifford, Frank
Giles, Al
Gill, Darshan
Gillies, Susan
Ginter, John
Giovanetti, Phyllis
Gish, Shirley
Glenn, J.E.
Glover, Steve
Gogal, Barry
Gogolinski, Barney
Goodine, Margaret
Gopher, Howard
Gordan, George
Gordon, Harry
Gordon, Hugh
Gordon, Marie
Gorrill, Rosa
Gosse, Dave
Gothard, Dora
Gouin, Irene D.
Gould, Holly
Graham, Elizabeth J.
Graham, Marsha
Gramaglia, Salvatore
Grantham, Ron
Graves, Frank
Gray, Ben
Gray, Julius
Gray, Lee G.
Gray, William N.
Greckol, Sheila
Green, Joseph M.
Green, Joyce
Green, Krista
Green, Nancy
Greenwood, Paul M.
Grenier, Antoinette
Gretz, Warner
Grizans, P.J.
Grover, Claire
Grywalski, Stan
Gullekson, H.
Gyorgy, Robyn
Haak, Paul
Hachey, Gerry
Haineault, Bill
Haines, Bill
Haines, Christine
Hainsworth, Jim
Hall, Lois
Hall, Elizabeth
Hall, Eugene
Hamilton, E. Muriel
Hanebury, Judith
Hanish, Fred
Hansen, Laura
Hanson, M.S.
Harding, Stephen
Harding, Terrence
Harp, J.T. (Jake)
Harris, Gary W.
Harrison, A.D.
Harrison, Ken
Harrison-Cain, Elizabeth
Harroun, Mike
Hart, Sharon
Hassan, John
Haston, Jack
Hathaway, Suzanne
Havers, Linda
Hawrelak, John Morris
Hawthorne, Jay E.
Hawthorne, Victor
Hayden, Ruth
Haykowski, Michael
Heard, Raymond P.
Heidecker, Brian
Heinz, Elroy
Henderson, Alvin J.
Henderson, Gertrude
Hendrickson, R.K.
Hensley, Dale
Herbert, Margot
Herbert, Dennis A.
Hermansen, Michael
Hertz, Nick
Hildebrand, Roger
Hirsch, Morley
Hjelmeland, Clinton
Hoag, Bill
Hoar, C. Richard
Hodgkinson,Richard
Holder, Darcy W
Holmes, Richard
Holmes, Roger
Holst, William
Holt, David
Hooper, Gary A.
Hopkins, Dorothy G.
Hopper, Ruth G.
Horan, Gary
Horne, Digby
Horne, Natalie
Horner, Stephen
Hoskin, Brenda
Hoskin, Pauline
Howard, Jackson M.
Howarth , Marion
Howatt, Lauraine
Howland, Don
Hoyle, R.
Hubert, Jean-Francois
Hughes, K.N.
Hughes, Lewis H.
Hughes, Monica
Hughes, Opal L.
Hughes, Stan B.
Huhn, Anneliese M.
Hunley, Helen
Hunt, Allan

Hunter, Alan D.
Hurst, Lorne
Hurtubise, Alice
Husby, Archie
Husby, Phyllis
Hutchings, Carol
Hutter, Michael
Hutton, Lloyd
Hycha, Dennie
Hyder, Goldy
Hylton, Chris
Hyslip, Donnette
Hyslip, Doug
Indig, Sid
Isaacs, Les
Jackel, Susan
Jackson, Bruce
Jackson, Colin
Jacobs, Broyce
Jacobson, Harold
Jacques, J.
Jamha, Allan
Jamha, Roy
Janiszewski, Edith
Janiszewski, Julian
Janssens, Walter P.
Jauch, Rolf
Jean, Frances
Jenkins, Patricia
Jenner, Jonathan
Jenson, Paul
Johansen, Dorothy
Johansen, John
Johnson, Doug
Johnson, Mary
Johnson, Riley
Johnson, Roy
Johnson, Ruth
Johnston, I.
Johnston, Jessie T.
Johnston, Terry L.
Jones, Frederick
Jones, Hugh
Jones, Max
Jones, Terry
Jones, W.G.
Jordan, George E.
Jorgesen, Michael M.
Journault, A.
Joynt, Cliff
Jukes, Chris
Kahn, Stephen
Kaiser-Putzenberger, Linda
Kalin, George
Kallen, Buck
Kaminski, David
Kan, Marilyn
Karkanis, Pano G.
Kary, Ed
Kathan, Olive
Kathan, Willard
Kaufmann, William L.
Kay, Pauline
Keeley, J.F.
Kelly, Eleanor
Kennedy, Doug
Kenney, Jason
Kenway, Clarence
Khehra, Charan
Kiffiak, Sam
Killick, Jim
Kilsdonk-Biggs, Rachel
King, Eileen
King, R. Allan
Kinisky, Julian
Kinley, Don
Kivisild, Livia
Klassen, Rudy
Klaver, Cor
Klein, Dianne
Klimek, Jennifer
Knebel, John
Knelsen, Mr. Dave
Knelsen, Mrs. Dave
Knipe, Fred
Knobloch, Tanya
Knox, Ken
Knutson, Elmer
Kolpillai, Robinson
Koning, Walter
Koning, Wendell
Kopeck, Gerry
Korogonas, Eleni
Korz, Stewart
Kosowan, James
Kostash, Myrna
Kostuch, Martha
Kovac, T.
Kovacic, George
Krause, Terry N.
Kreuf, V.
Kropf, Linda
Kruse, Margaret
Kucharski, Lisa Lynn
Kupsch, Laura
Kure, Elmer
Kush, Eugene
Kyle, Irvin G.
L'Hirondelle, Alphonse
La Pointe, Dennis
Laatsch, Keith
Labrie, Maurice
Laing, Robin
Lamarsh, J.D.
Lambert, Wes
Lambert, John H. (Jack)
Lang, Moyra
Lange, Florence
Lauchlin, Douglas M.
Lavers, Alyson
Lavers, Jim
Law, Denny
Lawrence, Kathleen
Laxer, Gordon
Layton, Randy
LeBlanc, Eleanor
LeBlanc, Eudore
Lefebvre, Yvon
Lehr, Roger
Leibovitz, Clement
Leidl, Norbert
Leitch, Gillian Irene
Lemke, Audrey
Lemon, Robert
Lenko, Victor
Letendre, Loreli
Levasseiur-Ouimet, France
Lindberg, J.
Lindsay, Angus W.
Lipka, Sandy
Lipon, James
Lisoski. E.
Little Bear, Leroy
Lo, Thomas
Loberg, Kaila
Locke, Jeanne
Locken, John
Loewen, Dennis
Logan, Ian D.
Lohner, Mike
Loimand, Jan
Loiseau, Bernadette
Lopatka, D.Louis, Roy
Lovece, David
Low, Richard A.
Loyk, Ray
Lozanski, Walter R.
Ludington, H. Andrew
Lund, Ty
Lunseth, Barry
Lynch, Stephen
Lynch, Larry
Lyons, Irene
Lyster, Glen Lyster
MacAlister, K.J.
MacCrimmon, Max
MacDonald, Mrs. Hugh
MacDonald Mr. Hugh
MacDougall, David B.
MacFarlane, Max
MacGregor, Edith
MacGregor, Donald
MacIassac, Shaun
Mackenzie, Patricia
MacKinnon, Frank
Macklin, Melvin
MacLaren, John
MacLennan, Allen
MacLeod, David D.
MacLeod, Jack
MacLeod, C.
Macnab, R.M.
Macpherson, Andrew
Mah, Paul
Mahe, Paul
Maier, Gerry J.
Maisey, Murray D.
Malaison, Gilles
Malek, Dave
Mallory, Clive
Maloney, Gerald
Malsbury, Muriel
Malthouse, Mr. C.
Malthouse, Mrs. C.
Managhan, Peter
Mandeville
Miller, Brenda
Manybears, Rosella
Marceau, Carol
March, Norma
Marco, Raymond S.
Marin, Violet
Marion, D.G.
Marsall, Vic
Marshall, Frederick
Marshall, Gordon J.
Marwood, Maurice
Mason, Carrie

Mason, David
Mather, Dick
Matthews, Ted
May, David
Mayrl, Anneliese
Maze, B. Christina
McAlpine, Scott
McArthur, John
McCallum, Cindy
McCallum, Dorothy
McCallum, R.G.
McCallum, Robert
McCann, Jim
McCarthy, John
McClennan, Jim L.
McComb, Martina
McCullough, Mattie
McElroy, Hector
McFetridge, Robert John
McGhee, R.J.
McGillivray, Tony
McGrath Hannaford, Mona
McGregor, Edward
McGuire, Richard
McIlraith, Duncan
McIlroy, Larry
McIssac, John
McKenna, Ian
McKenney
McKinney, Kevin J.
McLauchlan, D.
McLean, Mattie
McLean-Evans, Una
McLellan, Shirley
McMendi, Joe
McMurray, Theodore C.
McMurray, Lyas
McNab, Dave
McNab, Mary
McNally, Bill
McNaughton, W.J.
Meade, Cathy
Meade, Lillian
Meagher, Tom
Meakes, Dan
Meilleur, Ronald
Mereska, Nancy
Merrett, John
Merry, Richard
Mertick, Elva
Mesluk, E.
Messier, R.
Metcalfe, Dale
Meyer, Jack L.
Meyer, Marjorie
Middleton, Helen M.
Middleton, Agnes
Millar, Neil
Millar, R.B.
Miller, Brenda
Miller, Gord
Miller, Herbert
Miller, M.
Miller, Mark
Milne, Mary Lynn
Milner, George
Minchin, Howard
Miske, Katharine
Miskulin, Mike
Mitchell, David
Mitchell, Gail
Mitchell, Iris H.
Moeck, Alice
Moeckl, Douglas
Moerman, Corrie
Moerman, John
Molloy, John L.
Moore, Jerry
Moore, Sharon
Moore, Thomas
Morris, T.
Morrison, P.D.
Morrison, Rob
Morrow, T.D.
Morton, Peggy
Moss, Leslie
Moya, D.
Mugleston, T.E.
Mulhill, Vic
Murphy, Sheila
Murray, A.R.
Murray, K.R.
Murray, Nancy L.
Murray, Robert (Bob)
Muscoby, Walter
Myer, Grace A.
Myggland, Brian
Myggland, Pearl
Nahuis, Jeff
Nalder, Ruth
Nanning, Nanno
Nanninga, Mildred
Nash, Phil
Nattress, J. Ron
Nattress, Marg
Nattress, Mrs. R.
Neary, Thomas
Neild, Rick
Neild, Kathy
Nelson, C. Evald
Nelson, Joan
Nelson, Ruben
Nenshi, Naheed
Neumann, F.
Newton, John
Nichols, Dick
Nichols, P.M.
Nicholson, Elizabeth
Nickel, Mike
Nielsen, Hans
Nkemdirin, Chima
Nobbs, Bill
Nodwell, Jack
Noga, Ivo
Noga-Wenigerova, Astride
Norheim, Donald
Normand, Nora
Norquay, C.
Nychka, Romi
Nygaard, David
O'Halloran, Pat
O'Neill, Kathleen
Oldham Dean, Geoffrey
Olineck, Orest
Oliver, Allan
Oliver, Floyd T.
Oliver, Glen
Olson, Bruce
Olson, Bud
Olson, Leonard
Opstad, Albert
Oslie, Muriel
Othen, Jim E.
Ottrey, Ivor
Ottwell, Jason
Ouellette, G. Lorraine
Ovens, Clyde
Overdevest, Venon
Overwater, Airie A.
Oveson, Robert
Pahl, Milt
Palmer, Harry
Parenteau, Garry
Parizeau, Jacques
Parker, David
Partington, Lucille
Partridge, William
Pasis, Harvey
Pask, Andrew
Patten, Lawsen
Patterson, Ernie
Pawlowski, Dennis F.
Payne, Douglas
Payne, Madeleine
Pearce, David
Pearl
Pearson, Jeffrey C.
Peck, Peter A.
Pei, Caroline
Pei, Charles
Peirce, Heather
Pekoe, Thomas
Pelletier, Beryl
Penton, Jim
Percy, David R.
Perks, Rodney E.
Perrin, G.S.
Perrin, Glenn
Perschon, Lutz
Peters, Larry
Petrone, Cindy
Pfaff, Wayne
Pfau, Ron
Pfriem, John
Phair, Michael
Philip, Zak
Pickering, Margaret
Pigeau, Margaret
Pisko, Grant
Pitts, Shannon
Plambeck, James A.
Pocock, Norman
Pointe, Joanne
Poirier, Thos
Poitras, Richard
Powder-Fardy, Tara
Prentice, Jim
Prestage, Bob
Prestage, Margaret
Price, Bill
Pritchard, Philip W.
Pritchard, Scott
Probst, Randy
Procter, Michael
Prowse
Publes, J.
Puderbach, Tanya

Pudrycki, Roy
Pugh, David
Purdy, Rose
Purnell, Lloyd R.
Putnam, Larry
Quinney, Larry
Rach, E.L.
Racine, Joyce
Ramjeeawon, Jack
Ramsden, Jack
Randall, Dick
Randall, Wesley E.
Ranger, Greg
Rankin, H.W.
Ray, Tina
Read, Carol
Reed, Alex
Reed, Clark A.
Reese, Peter
Reich, Carl
Reid, Alan E.
Reid, Bell
Reid, George
Reid, Ian
Reid, Mike
Reid, Ray
Reigh, George
Reimer, Jan
Rew, Dorene A.
Ridell, J.
Ridley, D.
Riley, Terry
Riste, Helen
Ritchie, Alex
Ritchie, John K.
Ritter, Keith
Roberts, Joe
Robinson, Andy
Robinson, Bob
Robson, Robert D.
Rocke, Lawrence H.
Rodewoldt, I.
Rodgers, Norman
Roest, Tony
Rogers, Jim
Rogusky, Derek
Romaniuk, S.
Ronaghan, Allen
Ronnenberg, Doris
Rooks, Joe
Rooks, Shawn
Rose, Alex
Ross, Campbell
Roston, Alan
Rowley, Patricia M.
Roycraft, Tom
Ruchiny, M.
Rudiak, Chad
Rundell, Art
Russell, C.S.
Russell, Douglas
Russell, Lynn
Russell, Pam
Russell-King, Caroline
Rust, Barry
Rutledge, Dan
Ryan, Cecilia
Sabey, Sandra
Saitz, Akim
Samcoe, Mark
Sanders, G.A.
Sandhu, Moni
Sauer, Ken
Saunders, Dale
Sauter, Peggy
Sauve, Bill
Savage, Fran
Savard, John
Savary, Gabe
Sawyer, Suzanne
Saxton, Geoffrey
Sayeed, R.
Schalm, Alfred
Scheider, L.
Schmidt, Derrick
Schneider, Maria T.
Schneiderman, David
Schnell, Jacob
Schorak, Paul
Schultchen, Jane
Schurman, A. Bradley
Scott, J.D.
Scott, T.F.
Scott, Evie A.
Scott, George Mr.
Scott, George Mrs.
Scriven, Mary
Scriven, Ralph
Seabrook, Danielle
Sebastian, Crystal
Sekhon, Raj
Seph, Ian
Seutter, David
Sheedy, Anthony J.
Sheehan, John
Shepherd, Doug
Sheppard, Neil
Sherwood, Jennifer
Shiuji, Adil
Shoush, Bronwyn
Shreenan, Eunice
Shukalek, Bernie
Shumard, Jodi
Sieker, Shellene
Siemens, J.
Siewert, Dan A.
Silverman, Norman H.
Simpson, John
Sinclair, Roy
Skitsko, James L.
Slavin, Richard L.
Slipp, Marke
Sloan, Jean
Small, James
Smith, Cathy
Smith, Dean
Smith, Don
Smith, Ethel
Smith, Guy
Smith, Jay (James)
Smith, Marjorie
Smith, Shannon
Solonynko, Carl
Sopczak, Gordon G.
Speckeen, Fred
Speers, J. Alvin
Speerstra, William
Spencer, Henry
Spendlow, V.W. "Slim"
Spilde, Lewis D.
Spinney, Bob
St. Onge, Elizabeth
Stafford, C.J.
Stafford, G. Ross
Stanton, John
Stanton, Michael S.
Staughton, Ruth
Stazkiewicz, Holdina
Steen-Dekker, Tine
Steinhoff, Darren
Stephenson, Brenda
Stevenson, Mel
Stewart, Merv
Stickney, Olive
Stirling, Michelle G.
Stodalka, Allan
Stolee, Dave
Stolee, Jon
Stone, C.
Stone, Carl
Storch, Norman R.
Storlein, Harold
Story, T.
Strang, Heather
Strawson, Bill
Stroppel, Rick
Strzelecki, Marion
Stuart, Bill
Suidan, Jessica
Sullivan, David C.
Suss, Linda J.
Sutherland, C.
Swenson, G.W.
Sworder, John
Tait, D.
Tanner, Betty Jean
Tansem, Barb
Taylor, Andrew
Taylor, D. Julia
Taylor-Browne Karen
Thatcher, George
Thom, Gerald
Thomas, David
Thomas, Kenneth G.
Thompson, Austin
Thomson, Margaret
Thoreson, Brian
Thwaites, Murray
Tillemen, William
Tirrell, Mr.
Tirrell, Mrs.
Tollefson, Rochelle
Tollefson Delong, Beverley J.
Tolway, Jessie
Tomlinson, Doug
Tonn, H.
Toole, Brian
Toone, Ed
Topolnyski, Nicholas
Toppott, Simone
Torfason, Edna A.
Trenchard, Warren
Truckey, Clarence
Tudor, Buella
Tullikopf, John
Turner, H.B.
Turner, David J.
Turner, Robert J.

Tweddle, Anne
Tyler Ernie
Tytler, Janice
Uhl, Mitchell
Umbach, N.A.
Unrau, Henry
Van Horne, Clayton Leigh
Van Eyk, Tony
Van Ommen Kloeke, Treasa
Vanberg, Ken
Vandenbeld, Anita
Vanderleest, John
VanWestenbrugge, Marilyn
Veitch, Bill
Venner, Shane
Vermette, Richard
Vetsch, Lorraine
Viira, Elmet
Villett, Aubrey
Villett, L.S.
Visser, Les
Visser, John
Wadman, Peter
Wagner, Lia
Walker, Eileen
Walker, Beverley J.
Walker, Cynthia
Walker, Hal
Walker, Joyce
Wall, Lola L.
Walter, Harvey
Walton, Jim
Waluga, Magdalena
Warkentin, Frank
Waslen, George
Waters, Mark
Watkins, Jackie
Watkins, Joy
Watson, Ross
Watt, Don
Weber, Dorothy F.
Weder, Robert
Weder, Joan
Weir, Neil
Weir, Mr. James
Weir, Mrs. James
Weiss, Brandee
Weiss, June
Weiss, Michelle
Wellock, Doug
Welsh, David S.
Werner, Larry
Wesolowski, Frank
West, Martin
Westbury, Richard
Westin, Robin
Weyland, H.L.
White, Ron
White, Bruce D.
Whitehead, Graham
Whitney, Roy
Whitson, Matt
Whitson, Russell, J.
Wickens, Bea
Wickens, Ray
Wilkinson, Cliff
Wilks, Arthur G.
Willcox, Brad
Williams, Ronald
Williamson, Laura
Willier, Lawrence
Willson, Anne
Wilson, Alan H.
Wilson, Ann
Wilson, Carol
Wilson, E.
Wilson, Hazel
Wilson, Robert
Wilson, Roy
Wilson, Thomas S.W
Wilson, Thomas
Wilson, W. S.
Windross, P.
Wise, Michael
Wohl, John H.
Woiceshyn, Glenn
Wolf, Robert
Wolikowski, Andrew
Wood, Norris
Work, William
Wright, Allan H.
Wright, Doug
Wutzke, Bruce
Wyatt, Roger C.
Wythe, F.A.
Yanchula, Joseph
Yatscoff, Gloria
Yatscoff, Ed
Yedlin, T.
Yeomans, Derryn
Young, Hu
Youngren, Ray
Yuzda, Larry
Zajic, Jack
Zarusky, Steve
Zazwla, Walter
Zbitnew, Larry
Zeger, John
Zehary, C.
Ziff, Robyn
Zwack, Michael
Zwicker, Shannon

The Committee apologizes for any errors or omissions.